onal safety is assured no matter what the issue may be.

WHAT SHERMAN AND LODGE SAY. Senator Sherman, the chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, after carefully reading the dispatch from Barcelona, said: "Of course the Spanish people felt hurt at the passage of the resolution by the Senate, and I expected some such outbreak. It does not, however, change my opinion of the wisdom of the action by the Senate. I do not think the incident will lead to any trouble between the two governments."

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, speaking of the attack on the consulate, said: "The news from Spain in your dispatches is grave, for it shows that the Spanish people and the Spanish editors utterly fail to comprehend the situation here. They forget that they recognized the beiligerency of the Confederacy within three months after Sumter, while we allowed ten years to pass in the last Cuban war, and more than a year in this before moving. We have shown a long forbearance which they failed to show to us. I cannot believe that the Spanish minister has been instructed to protest against the action and speeches of the Senate. Such a step is inconceivable. As Mr. Webster said famous Hulsemann letter, it would be an interference with our domestic affairs which no independent State could admit for a moment. I trust and believe that the Spanish government understands their situation and ours better than these Spanish newspapers and popular meetings appear to do, and I have no doubt they do. There is nothing in all this which should affect us. The United States must do what is right, and what it is their duty to do. We cannot suffer that useless, brutal warfare to go on and that slaughter house to be maintained and our large business interests in Cuba to be destroyed right at our doors and under our eyes without protest and without every effort which make to end it and to restore peace to the island and to a people struggling for the freedom which we ourselves enjoy." Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, who

made a speech in the Senate favoring independence, said: "The outrage seems to be the act of an irresponsi-Trouble may come out of it is no cause for such a result. spirit seems to be dominating two or three towns, but there is nothing to idicate that it has the approval of the government." The Senator did not believe that the report of the possibility of the Spanish training squadron going to Cuba was the result of the passage of the Senate resolution. What that body had done, however, was precisely right.

Secretary Herbert and other prominent officials of the government who were called on could not be seen. Efforts were made several times during the evening to see Secretary Olney, but the latter gave a dinner to a large number of and, though he received the the assault on the consulate through the cable dispatches which were sent to him, he denied himself to the

THREE CRUISERS IN PERIL. Probably one statement in the news dispatches from Madrid that will attract the instant attention of our naval authorities is the intimation that a swarm that may or may not have been accidental, to the United States vessels in the Mediterranean sea. Probably this may mean only merchant shipping, but again it may have reference to the little fleet of United States cruisers under command of Admiral Selfridge. now off the Syrian coast looking after the interests of American missionaries in Turkey. These are the flagship San Francisco, the swift triple screw cruiser Minneapolis and the Marblehead. These are all modern and efficient cruisers, but, of course, are not expected to meet and engage armored ships, so it will behoove our naval authorities to get them out of the Mediterranean in short order less they be caged therein. If, against the expectations of reason-

able public men here, this particular incident should lead to hostilities, of course, from the nature of the case, the war would be a naval one principally. For this our navy is as well prepared as can be expected, in view of the short time that our new navy has been building. The first move would naturally fall to the lot of the north Atlantic squadron, now assembled at Hampton Roads and New York, under command of Admiral The flagship is the protected cruiser New York, a matchless vessel of her class in speed and armament. Then there is the second-class battle ship Maine, about equal to anything the Spanish navy can command; the "pirate" Columbia, which holds the record for the swiftest passage ever made by a war vessel of any nation across the Atlantic: the double turreted monitor (so-called) Amphitrite, the cruiser Cincinnati, the Raleigh, a sister ship, and the Montgomery, a third-rate cruiser. At Newport News lies the magnificent battle ship Indiana. There are other vessels that lie at the navy yards under construction or repair, many of which might be ready for commission in a short time if occasion warranted.

It is believed that the Spanish navy is not sufficiently strong to warrant offensive operations by it, and it probably would be kept off the Spanish coast to protect the home ports. The navy does not rank with that of the United States. but it is still a formidable weapon of

AS LONDONERS SEE IT.

Comment of the Newspapers and

Views of Correspondents. LONDON, March 2.- The Daily Telegraph this morning, editorially discussing the situation which Spain is left in by the action of the United States Senate in regard to Cuba, says: "It is an invidious task to attempt to define the rights and wrongs of the question, which are extremely complicated by misgovernment on the one side and reckless cruelty on the other. Pernaps it is not yet too late to save the situation by the reappointment of Martinez Campos, with fuller powers of concession to the moderate Cuban party, and the immediate recallof General Weyler. This might possibly pave the way for a satisfactory settlement of a very delicate question. Failing in this, Spain must resign herself to her fate with what grace she can command. It would be sheer madness to kick against the pricks and inaugurate the costly comedy of a ruinous war with the United States."

The Graphic describes America's action as a mere jingo subterfuge. 'No American will say," the Graphic continues, "that Maceo has achieved any success justifying I care a durn.

such a measure (as the action of the Senate), which has its root less in human sympathy than in the mischievous spirit evoked by Mr. Olney's new Monroe doctrine." The Standard has a dispatch from Madrid, which dwells at great length on the indig-nation excited in all classes by the action

of the United States Senate, and the unan mity of the press in calling on the goverment to tolerate no interference. This dis patch describes the scenes in the streets on the arrival of the news of the passage of the concurrent resolution of the Senate. It says the people literally snatched the evening editions of the newspapers from the vendors. Forming groups under the lamps, they then read the telegrams aloud. A simllar feeling is evinced in the leading town in the provinces, the officials everywhere expressing their fear of anti-American demnounces that the Spaniards are especiall incensed because, during the past year, the government has done its utmost to conci iate the United States by settling all out-standing American claims, besides making concessions to American trade in the Cuban tariff, etc. "The Spaniards were led to this correspondent continues that the insurgents did not command serious support in America, when President Cleveland, his ministers and the federal authorities were affording the Spanish legation and consulates every facility to check filibustering expeditions and the noorious preparations by Cuban refugees.

BUSINESS MEN WORRIED. "In financial circles there is an even greater impression, because the Spanish business men are more alive than the politicians, of course, to the consequences on Spanish finances from the moment American interference obliges Spain to augment her already costly naval and military armaments. All securities have fallen heavily and foreign exchanges have hardened. The monthly settlement on the Bourse was rendered difficult.

"Most of the party leaders condemn the Senate's action as unwarranted by international law. Senor Pi y Margall, chief of the Federal Republicans, says that Spain has the remedy in her own hands by granting Cuba home rule and ending the war by a treaty with the insurgents. Seno Salmeron and other Republican statesmen, and the Marquis Cerralb, chief representative of Don Carlos, agree to loyally co operate with the government in defense of Spanish rights against foreign intervenion. The Liberal party will support any measure to preserve the Spanish rights in

"I am able to state that Spain intends to follow the same course that America did when the European governments recog-nized the belligerency of the South during the secession war, should President Cleveand carry out the Senate's resolution. Meantime, four ironclads, 'wo cruisers and be sent to Cuba. coast defenses of Cuba," the correspondent ncludes, "will be increased. Orders have

out the country. The Standard says in an editorial on the above dispatch: "We cannot be surprised at the strong feeling evoked, even granting argument's sake that the United States had the right to interfere. The languag which the Senators used was almost reclessly offensive. If President Cleveland mpelled to act his task is rendered almost peless by the extravagance of American thizers with the insurgents. Spanish statesmen are urging their countrymen to keep cool. It would be well if America would follow their example. Neither nation has anything to gain by allowing the dis pute to develop into an open conflict. Whope that President Cleveland will do noth ing further to exasperate a sensitive pe e. The Americans may dismiss as an idle the independence of Cuba.

"AN ELECTION MANEUVER." A New York dispatch to the Daily News calls the Cuban resolution an election maneuver, and says: "President Cleveland will not act hastily, if at all."

The Daily News also says in an editorial: There are many reasons why the President should not act hastily. In the present flerce temper of the Spanish people the recognition of belligerency would almost certainly lead to war, though the ultimate issue could not be doubtful if the Americans put their whole heart into the business. It would be difficult to get them to do that. They would probably feel little enthuslasm for a war not involving the national security or honor. General Campos thought that recognition would be a blessing in disulse, because if the United States se is to Cuba there would be regular bat-instead of skirmishes. Emilio Castelar has said that the whole American army, militia would be inadequate for ich an enterprise. Canovas del Castillo is recommended an alliance between Spain and Mexico to counteract American signs. This risk of an alliance would ated in America by the suggestion of an alliance between Cuba and Mexico, but Mexico does not take kindly to this proj-

An editorial in the Chronicle says: "Spain eems to be losing her head. She had better estrain herself. No great narm has been one. If General Weyler suppresses this ebellion in a few months, the Cuban qu ion will retire into the background the next revolution comes. Spain cannot afford to hold out forever against the Westhas lost by a too rigid adherence to mere rights of occupation. Will she throw away Cuba, one of the few relics of her grand Western empire? If it comes to a struggle, America could wipe Spain off the earth

either by land or sea."
The Morning Post's editorial commends America's prudent attitude throughout the ebellion and believes that President Cleveland will only abandon neutrality with exreme reluctance. "He may, however, feel himself compelled," the Post adds, "to find an outlet for the aggressive feeling pre-viously directed against England. The best issue would be that General Weyler should crush the rebellion, and that Spain should grant autonomy to Cuba.

WOULD NOT LAST LONG.

Admiral Belknap Does Not Fear the Result of a Fight with Spain. BOSTON, March 1.-Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, United States navy (retired), recognized as an authority on international affairs as well as on naval matters, thinks that in the event of a war between the two countries the United States would not be "I do not think," the Admiral said, "the

coast of the United States would be in any danger of an attack. In my judgment, Spain would need all of her available navy around Cuba, for if she left the Cuban coast unguarded all our gulf ports would swarm with vessels loaded with men and munitions of war to be landed in Cuba. The seizure of Cuba would practically end the war, for Spain could make no attack upon us that we could not successfully resist. No great expansion of our navy would be necessary. We should need all the ships we have in commission. I would not deem it wise to take too many ships from the Pacific, but we would have to concentrate all those we vailable on the Atlantic coast. Some merchant steamers might be employed as commerce destroyers and as transports to land troops in Cuba. Such a war, if it should come, would be a short and sharp one."

Thanks for Sherman.

PARIS, March 1 .- The Cuban colony here has telegraphed its thanks to Senator John Sherman, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, for his speech in the Senate in support of the concurrent resolu-tion on the Cuban question. Senor Betances, the representative of th Cuban Republicans in Paris, in an interview declares that the United States's action has insured the speedy triumph of the insurgents, probably within three months.

Cannon and His Wheel.

Special in Chicago Post. "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the great statesman economist from Illinois, was the storm center of a sensation to-day. His half-educited bleycle got away from him in front of Willard's Hotel about noon and threw him about twenty feet, more or less, first entangling the great man's feet in the spokes of the wheel and then releasing them with an explosive, catapultic movement most disturbing to the gentleman's tenderest feelings. The accident was due to "Uncle Joe's" attempt to make a graceful landing before the admiring view of an Illinois delegation, headed by ex-Senator Farwell. He landed all right, but on the installment plan, and diffused over considhimself and his wheel, and led the latter to the sidewalk with as much caution as if it was a fractious, kicking mule colt. Not until he had the infamous machine safely chained to a treebox did he stop to take an account of stock. He felt of himself to see whether any bones were broken. brushed the asphalt dust from has clothing, and, giving the wheel a look of malevolent hatred, strode haughtily into the hotel !! says he wouldn't mount that becycle again for \$700. "Uncle Joe" got even by cutting the life out of the District appropriation bill this afternoon.

Not Far Wrong.

Chicago Tribune. Johnny-Say, what's a philosopher, any-Tommy-A philosopher's a man that don't

ARRESTED

TWO SPIES ON LETTER CARRIERS FORCED TO SHOW CREDENTIALS.

Farden and Barnett Indicted by the Vigo County Grand Jury - The Alexandria Tragedy.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 1.-Two the "spotters" who were here spying on the letter carriers were arrested by the police on "suspicion." An officer took them in because a storekeeper saw them hanging about his place and suspected they might burglarize his store. At police headquarters the men showed their credentials and were released, but their identity was thus made known to the carriers and their usefulness was at an end. The local papers also had stated that the spies were in the city, and the letter carriers had ample warning should they need to change their ways. Postmaster Donham had asked for additional carriers, and the probability is the 'spotters" were sent here to make a case against granting the request of the postmaster. It has been noticed that in cities where the carriers have been disciplined the postmaster had asked for more carriers and the reports of the spotters were used by the department to sustain its contention that if the carriers did not loiter they could render the increased service.

WAS SHE PEARL BRYAN?

Young Woman Who Visited Danville Physicians Dec. 30.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ind., March 1.-It has just developed that possibly Pearl Bryan came to Danville in the hope of finding relief from her trouble. On the 30th of December a girl drove into town in a worn buggy hitched to a gray horse. She ascertained where offices of various physicians were and visited them, telling them her trouble and assuring them she had plenty of means. None of them knew her. She said her name was Fox and that she lived twenty miles away. The description of Pearl Bryan in the papers fits the girl who was here. physician after another refused her case until her list was exhausted, and she drove away. The date has been fixed beyond question as Dec. 30. There may be or may not be some connection between this fact and the fact that less than a week before Will Wood spent two or three iavs in Danville visiting friends he made while his father was pastor of the church

Rev. Wood Appeals to Young Men. special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., March 1 .- Rev. D M. Wood, presiding elder of the Greencastle district, Northwest Indiana Conference, occupied College-avenue M. E. pulpit this morning, at his regular quarterly meeting appointment. This was his first appearance in pulpit work here since the great crime of nearly a month ago, with which his son's name has been so prominently associated. A large audience heard the Rev. Wood, who preached for forty minutes from a text chosen from the eighteenth Psalm, 30th "The work of the Lord is tried." No reference was made to his trouble, but Elder Wood closed with a powerful appeal to young men to take the Bible for their guide through life; study it and follow its teachings.

TO BE TRIED TWICE.

Express Robbers Farden and Barnett Indicted at Terre Haute. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 1.-The grand jury yesterday returned indictments against Don Farden and Robert Barnett, the former for the embezzlement of \$211.23 from the Adams Express Company and the latter for the embezzlement of \$300 from the Vandalia Railroad Company. Farden was the express company's cashier and Barnett the railroad ticket agent. They ran away from here six months ago. The procurement of these indictments is to force the two men, who are now serving a five years' term in the Michigan City prison for the theft of the sixteen-thousand-dollar package from the express company, to tell where \$8,000 or \$10,000 of the money is hidden. The express company officials and the detectives have been confident that fully that amount had not been gotten away with at the time the men were caught. After they left the city they made a hurried division of the money, and in their drunken nervousness Barnett got about \$11,000 and Farden the remainder. The package, as put up in the internal revenue fice here, was in two bundles of bills, bu one bundle contained the smaller denomina ions. Farden got that bundle, and, whil he had as much in bulk as the one take Barnett, he had less money. In tracing e men the detectives learned that no oubt Farden's story was true that he ha spent or gambled away his money, but there was no trace of Barnett having thrown his share away. On the contrary, he gaine the reputation among the people with whom the reputation among the people with whom he came in contact of being very stingy. After his arrest he surprised all of his old-time friends here by his cheerfulness. It is the theory that his good spirits were due to the knowledge that he had the money safely "planted." Every means was resorted to to get trace of it. His wife was conto to get trace of it. His wife was con-stantly shadowed for weeks here, and pressure was put on him to make restitution Both men pleaded guilty in the belief that the maximum imprisonment under the federal statute of five years, which, with the allowance for good behavior, reduced their confinement to less than four years, would soon be over. The conviction in the United

the express company. The indictments in the State court yesterday were for the embezzlement of other money, and under the indictments they can be sent to prison for a much longer term of years.

States Court was because the \$16,000 was

government money, temporarily in the care

Name Wanted for a Skeleton. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., March 1 .- Some time ago Prof. Joseph Moore and his assistants succeeded in mounting in the museum the skeleton of a mastodon, which is one of the largest and finest in existence. Since that time Professor Moore has been searching for a name for it. The elephant skeleton, which stands at its side, and which looks so much dwarfed, was at one time the pride of Van Amburgh's big circus, and was a native of India. He was named "Tippo Saib," after an Indian prince in that Eastern country, who was a great power. Professor Moore wishes to give the mastodon, the bones for which were all found in this section of the country, a name of one of the Indian chiefs who roamed the forests hereabouts, and he will probably select "Tecumseh."

The Alexandria Tragedy. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., March 1.-The inquest over the body of John Worthington, killed at Alexandria last night by officer Graham while resisting arrest, was held to-day. The officers in charge are very reticent, but some new features have leaked out. It seems that Keating, whom Worthington shot at three times, thus leading up to the attempt to arrest Worthington which resulted fatally, was in love with a widow whom Worthington was paying attentions to, and that he became jealous and shot at Keating, but missed him. It is also stated on very good authority that the dead man was wanted in the South for killing a man some time ago. All talk of lynching Graham, who was brought here for safe keeping, has subsided.

The Meeting of Science Teachers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 1.-The Indiana teachers of science met on Friday at Science Hall, Purdue University. Prof. Stanley Coulter stated very forcibly the purpose of the meeting, while at the same time calling the body to order. Professor Coulter was then put in temporary charge of the meeting, and in a short time showed his scientific skill by putting every one to work. After organization President Smart, of Purude, welcomed the body. The body of teachers were put at ease at once in regard to the treatment which would be received at the hands of the college men by the words so kindly and earnestly spoken, while each one at the same time was made to feel anew the greatness of the need which had made the call imperative. softened." He probably smoked them be-

were better received than his assurance that every thing of the university was at the disposal of the conference, including

the dining hall. great earnestness and determination to be understood and answered if need be. The discussions dealt largely with the ques-tions of how much, and what, and when shall science be taught? Owing to the fact that biologists, chemists and physicists each desired the best time for the special sub-ject nearest his heart, the consensus of opinion was not wearisome. The need of permanent organization was at once made permanent organization was at once indee apparent, as well as the need for all the science teachers of the State. The society was organized under the name of "The Science Teachers' Association of Indiana," and officers were chosen as follows: G. W. Benton, Indianapolis, president; Adelaide Baylor, Wabash, vice president; E. W. Olive, Frankfort, secretary and treasurer. The avowed purpose of the organization is the promotion of a closer acquaintance among the science teachers of the State, with a view to securing greater uniformity in extent, sequence and method of work. The numbers present, representing about thirty counties and sixty teachers, give evidence to the earnestness with which the work was entered upon. Among the special features was a lecture by Dr. Wiley, chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, and an illustrated lecture by Dr. Duff, or Purdue, on the "Roentgen Rays." Before adjournment the sentiment seemed universal that Purdue should have a meeting in which all should participate if the university desired it, and President Smart made a welcome again assured. The conference adjourned with the time and place of the

Farmers' Meeting.

next meeting left with the executive com-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CLOVERDALE, Ind., March 1 .- An interesting session of the Farmers' Institute was held here yesterday and largely attended. The "Value of Farmers' Institutes" was presented by J. W. Robe; "Farm Dairying," by Miss Jennie Moore; "The Corn Plant and Its Cultivation," by J. B. Burris, and "The Problem of Education in the County," by Prof. R. A. Ogg. superintendent of the Greencastle schools. At the afternoon session these papers were read: "The Whole Subject of Fertilizers," by W. W. Stevens; "Roads-Good, Bad and Indifferent," by C. G. H. Goss; "Some Experiments in Cattle Feeding," by L. A. Stockwell; "Arrangement, Indoors and Out," by Miss Hattie McCoy, and "The Dynamics of a Farmer's Opportunity," by A. O. Lockridge.

Rev. Fraser Will Resign.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., March 1.-Rev. B. F. Fraser, pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, surprised the greater part of his gregation this morning by announcing at the close of the sermon that he had decided to present his resignation to the presbytery at the April meeting. He assigns reasons for this course. One of the ief ones was that he and the board of elders held differing opinions as to the proper method of governing a church. Besides, there were personal reasons why he wished to make a change. Mr. Fraser has been pastor of the church for almost four years, and is deservedly popular.

Changes at the Normal School. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 1.-The board of trustees of the State Normal School yesterday decided to admit new students at the spring term who hold a one years license to teach in the public schools of the State. Last spring, owing to the short appropriation by the Legislature and the lack of school room, applicants were required to present a two-years' license. The change this year was made possible by the new law which increases the amount of money for the school and by the fact that more room in the new building will be available. The total enrollment last spring was about 1,000, and it is thought that this year it will reach 1,300 and possibly 1,400.

Travelers Will Meet May 25. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, March 1.-The date of the State Travelers' Protective Association meeting, which is to be held here in May, has been changed from the 2d, for which it was originally set, to the 25th. This was done in order to secure the presence of the pronised to be present. The local commit tees appointed to make all the arrangements for the meeting are now at work. Richmond has a strong post of the association, the membership being about seventy-five, and the visitors will be well enter-

Found Dead Alongside the Track. Special to the Indianapolis sournel. SHELBYVILLE, Icd., March 1.-Austin B. Slatterly, a tai . aged thirty-nine years, whose relatives reside in Goshen, Ind., spent Saturday in this city and displayed much despondency. His body was found on the Big Four tracks, mutilated beyond recognition, shortly after dark last night. It is not known how he met his death. Two trains had passed over the body. His parents at Goshen were notified and the body will be taken to that place for burial. For years he had been a rover, going about from place to place,

working at his trade. Betrothal Announced.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., March 1.-The engagement of Miss Cora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Leonard, of this city, to Mr. Albert W. Randall, of Boston, Mass., been announced. The announcement been the occasion for a number of dinner parties, one of the largest of which was given this evening at the Hotel West-cott by the parents of the bride. Among the guests were Mrs. Elliott Fiske, of Waltham, Mass., Miss Kate Heron, of Connersville, and Mr. Will N. Ruskin, of Chi-

The Indian Girl Orator. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., March 1.-Miss Gertrude Simmons, who is to represent the college in the State oratorical contest, on the 13th of the present month, at Indian-

apolis, is making every effort to make a good showing there. Her oration has been rearranged and strengthened, and she has been excused from her studies in order to have time for rehearsal. A good-sized delegation will accompany her to the contest, and shout for Earlham. Girl Evangelist Breaks Down. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., March 1.-Miss Fannie Edwards, the girl evangelist of this city, has returned to her home from Crawfords-

ville on account of her health breaking down. She was conducting a revival at Linden, near Crawfordsville, and was meeting with great success. The people came for miles around and over sixty united with the church. She has met with a similar success at a number of other places.

Bequest to an Orphans' Home.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., March 1 .- Some days ago Miss Sarah Phillips, formerly of this city, died at her home in Philadelphia, leaving considerable property here. The contents of her will have been made public and reveal the fact that she bequeathed \$2,000 to the Wayne County Orphans' Home, ail the rest of her considerable estate going to persons and institutions in Penn-

State Death Record. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., March 1. - William Frooks, a well-known citizen, aged sixty years, and a member of the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, died suddenly last mid-night of heart disease. Peter Hentz, a member of the Sixth Indiana, is also dead. Indiana Deaths.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., March 1.-Mrs. Sophia Zeigler, a widow, aged sixty-nine years, died at her home in this city this morning. Her son, Otto Zeigler, is a prominent merchant and well-known caterer at Crawfordsville. She will be interred here tem, including some kindred political ques-Tuesday.

A Comparison. The Independent.

Women constitute two-thirds of all the church members in the United States, but only one-thirteenth of all the criminals Men make up twelve-thirteenths of the criminals and only one-third of the church members. Which is the superior sex? We can think of one great advantage of the sterner sex; considerably more than nine-ty-nine-one-hundredths of Christian ministers are men.

The More Probable Reason.

Onicago Dispatch. It is hardly fair to say that the cheerfu imbecile who died in Edinburg, Ind., last week "smoked clgarettes until his brain NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Prof. Moulton's Valuable Work o "Literary Study of the Bible." Prof. Richard G. Moulton, professor of English literature in the Chicago University, and university extension lecturer, has embodied his lectures on biblical literature in a voiume entitled "The Literary Study of the Bible." In this work he treats the Bible as a part of the world's literature and expressly avoids religious criticism and discussion of theological points. The propriety and importance of incorporating the Scriptures in high school and college cours es is forcibly set forth in his preface. He

"It has come by now to be generally rec

ncestral literature—the inspiration of our great masters and bond of common associaions between our poets and their readers But does not such a position belong equall to the literature of the Bible? If our inte ect and imagination have been formed by Greeks, have we not in similar fash ion drawn our moral and emotional training from Hebrew thought? Whence, then, the neglect of the Biole in our higher schools and colleges? It is one of the curi-osities of our civilization that we are con-tent to go for our liberal education to literatures which morally are at an opposite pole from ourselves—literatures in which he most exalted tone is often an apothesis of the sensuous, which degrade civinity not only to the human level, but to the lowest level of humanity. Our hardest social problem being temperance, we study in Greek the glorification of intoxication, while in mature life we are occupied tracing law to the remotest corner of the universe, we go at school for literary impulse to the poetry that dramatizes the bur-den of hopeiess fate. Our highest political aim at conserving the arts of peace, our first poetic lessons are in an Iliad that cannot be appreciated without a bloodthirsty joy in killing. We seek to form a character in which delicacy and reserve shall be supreme, and at the same time are training our taste in literature which, if published as English books, would be seized by the police. I recall these paradoxes, not to make objection, but to suggest the reason-ableness of the claim that the one side of our liberal education should have another side to balance it. Prudish fears may be unwise, but there is no need to put an embargo upon decency. It is surely good that our youth, during the formation period, should have displayed to them-in a lit-erary dress as brilliant as that of Greek literature, in lyrics which Pindar cannot surpass, in rhetoric as forcible as that of Demosthenes or contemplative prose not inferior to Plato's a people dominated by an utter passion for righteousness, a peo-ple whose ideas of purity, of infinite good, of universal order, of faith in the irresist-ible downfall of all moral evil, moved to a poetic passion as fervid and speech as mu-sical as when Sappho sang of love or Aeschylus thundered his deep notes of destiny. When it is added that the familiarity of the English Bible renders all this possible without the demand upon the time tabl that would be involved in the learning of another language, it seems clear that our school and college curricula will not have shaken off their medieaval narrowness and renaissance paganism until classical and biblical literatures stand side by side as sources of our highest culture."

Professor Moulton lays especial stress on the form in which the Bible should be preented in order to appeal to its readers as iterature. The present arrangement of the printed pages is arbitrary, does not show the distinction between prose and verse, does not set forth metrical divisions, and even in the revised edition separates the parts into chapters without regard to the continuity of thought. It is certainly no more than just, as the author says, to give the same advantages to readers of the Scriptures which they enjoy in the perusal of the plays of Shakspeare, and his quota-tions from the sacred writings are therefore arranged in verse, or as dialogue, or in dramatic form, as the eye is accustomed to see such varieties of literature elsewhere. Apart from this arrangement his aim is to how "how to distinguish one literary comlividing line between them and to recognize pic, lyric and other forms as they appear the literary forms peculiar to special writers." Professor Mouiton's own literary style is good, and, aside from the intrinsic interest of the subject, he presents his views in an attractive manner. There is undoubtedly a growing interest in the Bible as literature, and this volume will do much to encourage study in that line. Published by Heath & Co., Chicago.

Solomon's Song. In a bygone age when books were few and found only in the form of papyrus rolls or great tomes of parchment and leather the Bible must have served as literature as well as a religious guide to the few who could read and had access to its written pages. Even later, in the days of our not long gone fathers, its habitual and regular reading in each reputable household gave the hearers familiarity with its stately phrase and beautiful forms of expression, its poetic thought and dramatic pictures, although the benefit of moral teachings may have been all that was sought for. In recent days this sacred book has been greatly neglected and the ignorance of it among otherwise well educated youth is lamentable. Perhaps the neglect is in the nature of a reaction from the former inforced attention given it, but now it looks as if it were to have a revival of favor. If the restoration comes first as a recognition of its literary beauties the moral and religlous influence need not therefore be lost. A decided interest in the Scriptures as literature is manifested in various ways, none more notable than the bringing out, almost simultaneously, of a number of books on the subject. Curiously enough, several writers have addressed themselves first to the Song of Solomon. The Journal lately made mention of a version of this Song by Rev. T. A. presentation similar in character by Mr. El-bert Hubbard. Mr. Hubbard does not enter into a scholastic or critical exposition of the text, but prefaces the Song by a study or essay sounding in eloquent phraseology the praise of love, human and divine. The Song is given in the form of a dialogue between the Schulamite maid and her shepherd lover. The idea that this ancient poem is an expression of love only is by no means new, but no two writers agree as to the identity of the speakers, and it is interesting to compare this latest interpretation with those of Mr. Goodwin and Professor Moulton, both

Mr. Hubbard, with the assistance of the Roycroft Printing Company, of East Aurora, N. Y., has made a beautiful book. It is in the early Venetian style, printed in an artist-ic black-faced type with ornamental initials and an antique arrangement of the columns. slightly faulty presswork mars the clearness of the pages occasionally, but as a whol this volume, bound in dove gray and white, is one to be singled out for its attractiveness. from many handsome books. The edition is limited to 600, each of which contains the author's autograph.

Other New Books.

Enterprise which is connected with every undertaking which succeeds has been nowhere more apparent than in the efforts of commercial publishers to collect and present the facts which every business man is sure to want. The Commercial Year Book is new competitor for public recognition in this department, and a very formidable one it must be. A book which gives in 425 pages about all the information which may be required by practical men about trade, industries, agriculture, banking, currencies, securities, raliroads, prices, population, tar-iffs, strikes, public debts, taxation and a hundred other matters connected therewith. must be useful to everybody who may desire information regarding everything from the peanut crop to the highest and lowest prices of one hundred articles, and the statistics of all the banks. This book is published by the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, 17 and 19 Beaver street, New York, and the price in cloth is \$1.

"Proportional Representation," by Prof. John R. Commons, of Syracuse University, is a very complete presentation of that systions. The author argues forcibly in favor plan adopted and by the American tional Representation League, of which he was the founder. He illustrates it by example taken from those European countries which have successfully tried it. He believes that proportional representation will secure the independence of the voter and freedom from the rule of the party machine; that it will do away with the spoils system and result in the purification of our politics, and that it will be an effective agent in municipal and social reform. His argument certainly deserves the consideration of every intelligent voter, and of every patriotic citizen. Cloth, \$1.75. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

The demand for more than a dozen editions of "Pushing to the Front," by Orison S. Marden, has led the author to publish a companion volume of somewhat similar

cope and purpose. "Architects of Fate, or success and Power," is a book de signed to inspire youth to character build-ing, self-culture and high achievement. Inpiration to character bunning and worthy achievement are the keynote to the volume, which is well calculated to arouse to onorable exertion youth who are drifting without aim, to awaken dormant ambition and stimulate to higher resolve those who need the spur of encouragement. These lessons are conveyed not in a dry, didactic way, but in a vivid style and by living examples. An admirable book for young men. Cloth, \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin &

The American Book Company, Cincinnati, has issued for use in schools "Eclectic English Classics," including Burke's Conciliation with American Colonies," Coleridge's 'Rime of the Ancient Mariner," De Quincey's "Revolt of the Tartars," Milton's Paradise Lost," Books I and II; Shakspeare's "Hamlet," Snakspeare's "Macbeth," Southey's "Life of Nelson," price 20 cents each. "Modern German Texts," including "Khull Meier Helmbrecht" and "Hoher Als die Kirche." Cornelius Nepos," in Latin, edited by Prof. T. B. Lindsay, cloth \$1. "Metcalf's Elementary English," cloth, 40 cents ognized that the classics of Greece and Rome stand to us in the position of an

A great need exists for more intelligent instruction in regard to the preparation of food. The art of good cooking is very important to human comfort and health. It is intelligently discussed and illustrated by a large number of valuable recipes in "The Art of Cookery," by Emma P. Ewing, su-perintendent of the Chautauqua School of Cookery. As a cook book it is one of the best, and its numerous bills of fare will be found useful to housekeepers. Cloth, \$1.75. Published by Flood & Vincent, the Chautauqua Century Press, Meadville, Pa.

"Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign," by Lieut. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, of the British army, is a work of interest for military and general readers. While confining his narrative generally to the operations of the cav-alry and to the work of the staff of the army as it affected the mounted branches, the author has succeeded in presenting a faithful description of cavalry achievements in the shortest and most decisive campaign of this century. The book is republished from the pages of the Pall Mall Magazine. Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

"A Princess of the Gutter," by L. T. Meade, is a story of the London slums. The author, a mission worker in East London, has had ample opportunity to study the lives and character of the people who inhabit that quarter of the great city. This is a very re-alistic story, introducing some characters evidently drawn from life, and through the Cash in banks....... 1,748,851.67 general hardness and gloom there appear some rough characters of true nobility. The story is strongly written. Cloth, \$1.15.

Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, have ssued a second edition of "Etidorhpa, or the End of the Earth," by John Uri Lloyd, of Cincinnati. The work was noticed at ome length in the Journal on its first appearance. It is in all respects a remarkable book-remarkable for its display of varied and extensive knowledge, for its bold sweep of imagination and its deep philosophy. All in all, "Etidorhpa" is a strikingly original work. Illustrated. Cloth, \$2.

A distinctive feature of the Temple Shaks peare, a beautiful and attractive edition, is that each play occupies a separate volume with illustrations, notes, glossary and preface. The latest volumes at hand are "Co and at the uniform price of 45 cents each The notes accompanying each volume are special interest. New York: Macmillan 66 Fifth avenue.

Lovers of good cooking and of the chafing dish will find something to interest them in "The Bachelor and the Chafing Dish," by Deshler Welsh. The book purports to be written by one of two bachelor chums, and tells in pleasant style how they conce and cooked appetizing dishes. The contains some valuable recipes obtained from clubmen and good livers of both sexes. Illustrated. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

"Studies in the Thought World," by Henry Wood, author of "The Political Economy of Natural Law," treats of the higher development of man from a scientific standpoint, and specially of the molding power of thought and its systematic exercise. The author is an original thinker, and has the factulty of presenting vital topics in a graphic and interesting manner. Cloth, \$1.25. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

"Echoes of Battle," by Bushrod Wash ington James, contains poetical descriptions and prose sketches of some of the most important battles in the war of the revolution and the civil war. Some of the verses are fairly good, but the prose sketches contain more vivid pictures of war. The tone of the book is highly patriotic. Cloth, extra, gilt edges, \$2. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates &

"The Nurnberg Stove," by Ouida (Louisa De La Rame), is a strangely pathetic child's story about a stove which was miracle of beauty and workmanship and a sort of household god in a German home. It is a fairy story, which, after some sad experiences on the part of the human characters, turns out happily, thanks to the Illustrated. New York: R. F. Fenno

Macmillan & Co. (New York) issue a volime of short stories by Mrs. W. K. Clifford. whose novels "Aunt Anne" and "The Love Letters of a Worldy Woman" attracted notice a year or so ago and proved her to be a writer of more than usual talent. The title of the first story, "The Last Touches," gives the name to the book. Paper, 50 cents.

"Russian Portraits," by Vicomte De Vogue contains half a dozen character sketches of Russian types and scenes from life. The sketches are skillfully drawn and the work rivals are waxing fat over profits lugged of translating by Elizabeth L. Cary, seems away from this market. It is a curious con-Goodwin, of this city. He presents it as an to have been well done. Published in the dition of things, and interesting just as Oriental love song, pure and simple, without Autonym library. Cloth, 50 cents. G. P. study of the possibilities of human folly. Putnam's Sons. Putnam's Sons.

A new volume by "Q" (A. T. Quiller-Couch), entitled "Wandering Heath," contains a number of short stories, studies and sketches, with some verses, all in the grace-ful style which the author has made his own. The stories are varied, some humorous, some pathetic and all clever and readable. Cloth, \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Books Received. "The Black Lamb," a novel by Anna Rob-ison Brown. Cloth, ornamented, \$1.25. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

"Strangers at Liscourel," a second series of Irish idyls, by Jane Barlow. Cloth, \$1.25. New York: Dodd, Maad & Co.

Fire at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 1 .- Fire early this morning caused a loss of about a quarter of a million dollars and an indirect oss much greater. The fire started in the basement of the furniture wareroom and factory of Gordon & Keath. The building was destroyed, as well as the piano ware-rooms and music store to the north, on Barrington street. Miss Connor's millinery store was damaged and her stock ruined. M. Conway's dry-goods store to the south was badly damaged.

Gov. Greenhalge's Condition. LOWELL, Mass., March 1.-Governor Greenhalge is resting more comfortably to-night, though very weak. His physicians state that his case is very critical, though they do not look for a fatal termination

No Nerves Quaking



50th

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Connecticut: Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Of Hartford, Conn.

NET ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1895 ... Less deductions from Home Office build-80,346,396,36 RECEIVED IN 1895.

For interest and rents 3.097,505.69 Profit and loss 14,249.40 \$7,793,204,38

DISBURSED IN 1895 For claims by death and matured endowments\$4,382,390.70

For premiums\$1.681,479.29

to policy-holders, 1,242,947,93 Lapsed and surrendered policies, 635,978.05 Commissions to agents, sal-

Surplus returned

TOTAL TO POLICY-HOLDERS, \$6,281,316.68 aries, medical examiners' fees, printing, advertising, legal, real estate and all other expenses..... 779,576.43

TAXES...... 314,688.10 BALANCE NET ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1895 \$60,764,020.66

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.

Loans upon real estate, first lien..... Loans upon stocks and bonds..... Premium notes on policies in force...... 1,160,855.66 Cost of real estate owned by the company, 7,679,481.68 Cost of United States and other bonds.... 13,987,057.83 Cost of bank and railroad stocks......... 3.9,954.00 Bills receivable..... Agents' ledger balances 2,308.77

nterest due and accrued \$1,056,582.84 Rents due and accrued...... Market value of stocks and bonds over cost..... Net deferred premiums..... 339,733.40

1,995,745.31 \$62,759,765.95 GROSS ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1805. LIABILITIES: Amount required to re-insure all outstanding policies, net. company's standard \$54,491,834.00 All other liabilities..... 1,171,673 52 \$55,663,509.51

Ratio of expenses of management to receipts in 1895......10.00 per cent Policies in force Dec. 31, 1895, 66,606 JACOB L. GREENE, President. JOHN M. TAYLOR, Vice-Pres.

C. P. GREENE, General Agent,

76 Commercial Club Building, INDIANAPOLIS - - - IND.

Robert H. Kellogg. Dist. Supt. Agencies, Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDWARD M. BUNCE, Secretary.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Actuary.

WHY ENGLISHMEN MAY LAUGH. The Stupendous Folly of the Demoeratic Tariff Is an Interesting Study.

The Manufacturer. Just how far the Wilson tariff has operated to the profit of Englishmen and the hurt of American woolen manufacturers may be estimated from the following statement of the exports from Great Britain to the United States of wool, fabrics and yarns for

two years: Colonial and foreign wools, British and Irish wooi, lbs. 5,898,000 13,823,400 Woolen and worsted yarn, Woolen fabrics, yards..... 1,748,600 Worsted fabrics, yards.....17,582,000 Carpets, yards 149,000 That one item of carpets is particularly interesting. The imports have increased just four times during a period when such emi-nent authorities as the Philadelphia Ledger

have been hurrahing over the invasion of the British market by American carpet manuacturers. Even the familiar obtuseness of Englishmen to humorous suggestion must yield to the comedy of such exultation. We are capturing England with our carpets in the same way the French won the battle of As for other fabrics of wool, the British manufacturers are simply sweeping every-hing before them. While our own mills are half idle and our own laborers working on part time, with decreased pay, our British

Modern Society Talk. New York Press.

Mr. Lindabury, the lawyer, says that Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton was afraid to receive her husband's friends because he misconstrued the most commonplace talk. The onplace talk of polite society nowadays is enough to drive any husband to jealousy and espionage. The Elizabethan age has returned with a vengeance. In the days of her Free and Easy Highness the high-bred dame would not so much as show the toe of her boot, but her language was awful. Nothing shocked her ears, though her eyes were fearfully sensitive. We are slightly ahead in that respect. In this day and generation neither the eye nor the ear is bothered with that moral perturbation that ought to bring the tingling blood to the cheek. Blushing is no longer fashion-able. No girl is expected to wear roses in her cheeks after her coming out.



When Johnny cries 'taint stomach ache, Give him Parrott-Taggart's cake. This will make the youngster smile, And will ev'ry care beguile.

PARROTT & TAGGART'S CAKES

Just the thing for children who era sweets and should be given pure, wholesome article. Many kinds. Ask your grocer for them when you buy P. & T.'s honest, wholesome, full-weight.

DOMESTIC BREAD.